UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/6 (Introduction)
18 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

Introduction

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 2

* The present document contains the Introduction to the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. The complete medium-term plan will subsequently be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1).

INTRODUCTION

1. Truly seminal periods in the course of world affairs are rare. The last was at the end of the Second World War when great opportunities opened for the betterment of the human condition. Major achievements followed. Almost all colonial areas became independent nations. The rights to which all are entitled were defined and, in principle, largely accepted. Peace prevailed between the major power-blocs, troubled and unproductive to be sure, but better by far than global conflict and nuclear catastrophe. Yet many opportunities remained unfulfilled. Chronic discord between the major Powers, the profligate waste of resources on arms, massive infringements of the agreed norms of human rights and the failure to eliminate, or even substantially lessen, the disparity between the poorest nations and the rich, a disparity reflected in the reality of one quarter of the earth's inhabitants living and dying in abject poverty - all this reflected a costly failure to establish the conditions of stability and well-being envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The world stands now again in a new seminal period. Recent developments, especially the lifting of the deadening weight of the cold war and renewed vigour in the process of democratization, open enormous opportunities to remedy the sins of omission and commission of the past, to expand the advances that have been made so that they are available to all, to ensure peace in all its dimensions. The objectives of the United Nations for the next six years and into the new century must be defined with this heartening circumstance in mind. Priorities must be so agreed as to ensure that the full capacity of the United Nations system will be applied to the realization of those objectives. This medium-term plan should aim to recapture the vision of international affairs articulated almost half a century ago when the Charter was adopted.

* * *

3. At the centre of the arrangements envisioned in the sphere of peace and security was the concept of "collective security", deeply embedded in the Charter. During the past four decades, tensions between the major Powers pervasively conditioned the potentialities of the United Nations, even in situations and problems that were not directly related to them. But with the easing of those tensions, the concept of collective security can once again be invoked and indeed fully explored in its wider significance and its multiple aspects. These aspects include not only the classical procedures of conciliation, mediation and binding arbitration, but also the numerous measures of confidence-building so successfully elaborated in a regional context by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The new dynamic of disarmament, attested by a remarkable breakthrough in the acceptance of on-the-spot verification and the prospect of major reduction in the great Powers' arsenals, puts collective security in a perspective different than the one through which it has been seen so far. That there is room - and, indeed, a compelling necessity - for the revival of this concept is perhaps already suggested by the questions raised in regard to the future of existing alliances. At the same time, the progress made over recent years in resolving regional conflicts, combined with the prospect of completing decolonization and ending apartheid during the plan period, suggests possibilities that can lend content to the concept of collective security. As serious conflicts in various regions continue to take a heavy toll in lives and property and in hope, the full capacity of the United Nations, which has clearly grown in the more favourable international

environment, must be directed to the resolution of these conflicts and to the prevention of new ones. Peace cannot be a privilege, secure only for the rich and powerful.

4. It must be borne in mind in this context that present conflicts and those we are likely to face in the future are quite disparate in nature. A few, still, are the result of disputes and rivalries between States. In some cases, structural anomalies left by colonialism lie at the root of the problem. Societal tensions resulting from inadequate or uneven economic and social development are the primary cause of instability in some areas. Closely related are tensions deriving from ethnic and religious divisions that generate violent strife. A parochial brand of nationalism if intensified by these factors may also in the future lead to regional destabilization and conflict.

5. The United Nations will need to employ a spectrum of procedures to deal with such widely differing situations. The continuance of the greater agreement and co-operation among the members of the Security Council, not least the permanent members, that has been in evidence recently, can enhance the Council's influence in the preservation of peace in the coming years. For this purpose it could, in times of tension, send fact-finding missions to problem areas both to obtain direct information and to serve, at least temporarily, to stabilize the situation. The Council can also usefully make recommendations for the resolution of conflicts, which, if backed by all the Council's members, can have a decisive impact. Such action on the part of the Council is foreseen in Articles 34 and 36 of the Charter.

6. The Secretary-General is increasingly being called upon to extend his good offices in order to prevent conflicts from arising or to help parties to a dispute to resolve their differences. An example of the widening nature of the circumstances in which his mediation has been requested is the case where the conflict is between the Government and the internal armed opposition. It is necessary to enter the caveat here that beyond the field of inter-State conflicts, there are certain to be cases where the Secretary-General's good offices cannot be productive and would not be appropriate in principle. For peace-making, close understanding between the Security Council and the Secretary-General will always be essential, as will be the willingness of all parties to a conflict to co-operate and display the flexibility required to achieve a solution. In the coming period, it is foreseeable that the efforts of the United Nations in the matter of international peace and security will be widely sought and applied.

7. Peace-keeping operations have also assumed new and broadened dimensions. United Nations contingents have stood guard between hostile armies, observed the withdrawal of foreign troops, monitored borders and national elections, assisted in the disarmament and relocation of belligerents, and undertaken police functions. It is significant that in Namibia and Central America peace-keeping operations were undertaken in order to bring about conditions in which violence would cease and conditions for regional peace could be established. The need for such undertakings will certainly recur in the future. A versatile capacity in dealing with conflicts and with sources of conflicts will remain a primary requirement for the Organization.

8. In the prevention and resolution of conflicts, timely and reliable information and analyses of developments affecting international security are of first importance. They are, for one thing, essential in planning how to deal with the causes of tensions, especially when these causes can require widely differing

remedies. The political sector of the Secretariat has been restructured to improve the acquisition, processing and analysis of political information relevant to international security. More recently, a senior-level monitoring and planning staff on peace-keeping activities was established within the Secretariat, which should facilitate the deployment of peace-keeping forces and their ability to meet the particular requirements of crisis situations. More is required, however. Considering the variety of the sources of international conflict, there has arisen a need for broader monitoring and planning that will take into account information and resources available throughout the system as a whole.

* * *

9. Disarmament, being essential to the process of strengthening international security, will be a dominant challenge of the 1990s. The major transformation in international relations that has taken place recently presents a valuable opportunity to forge a new spirit of co-operation in achieving security at significantly lower levels of armed forces and armaments through disarmament.

10. One of the most pressing issues during the coming years will continue to be nuclear disarmament. Current efforts by the two most powerful nuclear-weapon States radically to reduce their strategic nuclear arsenals must be sustained and, at an appropriate time, the other nuclear-weapon States must be brought into the process. In such circumstances, the need to strengthen the non-proliferation régime of nuclear weapons will be more critical than ever. Also critical is the need for progress to be made towards achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Without tangible and convincing progress towards this end, the future of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons might very well be impaired.

11. It is widely expected that the period of this medium-term plan will see the beginning of the implementation of a complete ban on chemical weapons, at present being negotiated in the Conference on Disarmament. That body, as the single global multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should be strengthened in response to the new dynamics in international affairs. A review of its method of work is currently being undertaken by the Conference to increase its effectiveness in dealing with substantive issues on its agenda, especially those of priority concern. The conclusion of further multilateral agreements by the Conference would certainly have a positive impact on world security.

12. Although, in a global perspective, military spending is no longer increasing as in the past two decades, weapons inventories remain extremely high, while ever more lethal arms are being introduced into the world's stockpile of conventional weapons. It would indeed be alarming if advances in the disarmament process should result in arms producers scrambling for markets in the developing world, to dispose of inventories which suddenly become obsolescent. Appropriate action will need to be taken to promote transparency in international arms transfers.

13. Advances in science and technology have constituted one of the major revolutions in the past half century. More extended debates will be required to assess the various technological trends, particularly in the military spheres, to see how they may affect international peace and security in the years ahead. Such considerations can enhance the ability of the international community to identify those scientific and technological developments that offer the greatest prospect for building mutual confidence and understanding and assisting in the verification of multilateral disarmament agreements.

READEX FICHE

14. The entire issue of the economic impact of actual arms reductions on national and world economies will need to be carefully examined. Military expenditures have been very important for many national economies and major reductions will have far-reaching political, economic and social effects. The expectations generated by the prospects of "peace dividends" should be placed in the context of immediate costs and longer-term consequences of arms reductions. The United Nations should facilitate the exchange of national experiences in the field of conversion from military to civilian production. The Organization should also be associated in the drafting of guidelines relating to multilateral co-operation to assist Member States in moving from a period of high military spending to one of significantly lower arms expenditures.

* * *

15. As the world community increasingly recognizes the need to act in concert on a variety of problems, the development of and respect for international law will assume an ever broadening role. As an intergovernmental organization based on and governed by international law, the United Nations must itself in its decisions and activities set an example of compliance with the principles of justice and international law enunciated in the Charter. Increased efforts also will be required in the area of law making and codification. Many of the Organization's activities relating to economic development and social advance rest on international legal instruments. On land and sea, as well as in outer space, the United Nations has in the past decades constructed a legal framework for the regulation of a wide range of human activities. The elaboration of international conventions, agreements, charters and declarations will remain a major responsibility of the United Nations. The Organization must continue its leading role in the development and codification of public international law and in such specialized areas as international environmental law and international trade law.

* * *

16. The Charter of the United Nations gives the Organization a key role in global efforts to improve the economic and social well-being of mankind, necessary for peaceful relations among nations. Accordingly, the Organization devotes a major part of its resources to establishing a better understanding of the principal issues of economic development and social progress through research and analysis of the central problems, facilitating dialogue and discussion at the global as well as regional levels, encouraging decisions in the interest of greater harmony in international economic and social relations and providing impartial and unbiased technical assistance where necessary at the international, regional and national levels. These sustained efforts of the United Nations, and of the organizations of the system, to ameliorate world economic and social problems have met with some success. During the past 40 years considerable progress has been achieved in many areas. However, the dynamics of an ever changing global society continue to present new and more complex problems that require the urgent attention of the international community. These issues need to be identified, their causes analysed and understood, and effective responses to them agreed upon.

17. Developments in the political arena mentioned above provide the United Nations with a fresh opportunity to reinforce multilateral co-operation for economic development and social progress, especially of the developing countries. In the 1990s the attention of the international community will be focused on economic and social development and especially on the war against poverty, hunger and disease

and on upholding human rights and human dignity. The challenge before the Organization in 1992-1997 would be to consolidate the recent political gains and take advantage of the incipient broad-based convergence of views on most of the critical issues before the international community for accelerating progress on economic, social and humanitarian issues.

18. The Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution S-18/3), adopted at the recently concluded eighteenth special session of the Assembly, reflects a new consensus on global economic issues. It reaffirms the role of the Organization as a "unique forum" where the full range of economic and social issues can be addressed in an integrated manner. This new consensus, while acknowledging the responsibility of each country for its own development and stressing the importance of national policies, emphasizes the obligation of the international community to create a global environment that facilitates economic growth and social development in developing countries. The United Nations would be required to assist the international community to accomplish the goals and commitments contained in the Declaration, which not only provide a fresh focus and direction for its activities but are also likely to have a positive impact on forthcoming major deliberations on economic and social questions.

19. The decisions and outcome of those deliberations as well as developments in the political arena, including progress in the field of disarmament, will greatly influence the work of the Organization in the economic, social and related areas. Most of the issues on the United Nations agenda are closely interrelated; lack of progress in one area can retard developments in the other. This close connection within and among the issues applies with equal force to the overall linkage between political, economic, social, humanitarian and other questions, which has to be borne in mind while planning and carrying out the Organization's future activities.

20. In this connection, there is need to ensure that along with addressing the persistent and chronic economic and social problems, the Organization must also be able to respond quickly and effectively to emerging issues and new challenges. This will require a conscious redirection of its work in monitoring and analysing economic and social trends, with their political consequences. The Organization would thus have to strengthen its capacity for early identification of potential problems in the world economy and their broader implications and point the way towards their solution.

21. Some of the specific areas of activities in the plan period that merit elaboration are identified in the following paragraphs. It should be understood that while most of these activities are based on long standing mandates, fresh and more precise directions have been provided in many areas by the recent decisions of the General Assembly, particularly at its seventeenth special session devoted to drug abuse control and the eighteenth special session on economic growth and development. In addition, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the decisions of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the 1994 meeting on population will also determine the work of the Organization in the plan period and its search for effective means to improve the international economic and social environment.

* * *

22. The nature and extent of debt crisis is now threatening not only the economic and social but also the political stability of many countries. At the end of 1989, the overall debt burden of the developing countries stood at $1,200 billion. Despite the fact that this question has been a major item on the global agenda since 1982, external indebtedness continues to cast a long shadow on the international financial system, disturbing the resource flow and seriously impeding the development efforts of the affected countries. The various ongoing efforts by Governments and by private and international financial institutions have not yet succeeded in defusing the crisis. It is recognized that efforts at all levels need to be redoubled in order to arrive at an equitable and long-term solution. The United Nations has a distinct responsibility to assist these efforts for an early solution.

23. In addition, the enormous debt over-hang has substantially reduced resources available for economic growth and social development programmes. Currently, developing countries are transferring about $30 billion annually to the developed countries. Efforts to arrest and to reverse this negative flow of resources need to be fully supported through the activities of the Organization.

24. The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations are expected to conclude at the end of this year. The outcome is likely to have far-reaching implications for the international trade régime and particularly for the trade and the development prospects of the developing countries. The results of the Uruguay Round will need to be carefully analysed and appropriately addressed in the work programme and activities of the Organization in the coming years.

25. The technological advances, especially the revolution in communications and in means of production, that have taken place over the past few decades can greatly benefit the process of globalization of the international economy as well as development efforts. The United Nations will need to support efforts towards enhancing and widening the capacity of the global community as a whole (particularly the developing countries) to assimilate and utilize the new technologies.

26. Another area of concern is the profoundly difficult situation of the least developed countries. It is clear that concerted efforts are required to transform the economies of those countries and to establish a sound basis for the provision of acceptable levels of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education, as well as employment opportunities, particularly for the rural and urban poor, in order to lay the foundation for self-sustained development. The decisions of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, scheduled to take place later this year, will guide the future activities of the Organization in this regard.

27. The critical situation in Africa, which encompasses the majority of the least developed countries, will continue to be of major concern to the United Nations and to the organizations of the United Nations system in the plan period. Decisions relating to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (General Assembly resolution S-13/2) should serve to reinforce the mutual commitment of African countries to provide the necessary framework to launch long-term programmes for self-sustaining socio-economic development and growth, and of the international community to assist Africa in achieving this objective.

* * *

28. The international community has now recognized that environmental degradation poses a serious threat to our planet. Almost two decades after the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, there is not only a sense of urgency on the need to address this question but also an acknowledgement that environmental problems cannot be resolved in isolation and must be addressed in the overall context of economic and social development. Underdevelopment and poverty combined with rapid increases in population have damaged the environment as much as the profligate production and consumption by the affluent. It is clear that a better balance will need to be maintained between population growth, resource utilization and patterns of consumption if we are to save our planet for future generations. The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond provides the international community with a comprehensive framework for combating environmental degradation and achieving sustainable development. In addition, the preparatory process for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development has already been set in motion. This Conference is expected to address the multifarious dimensions of the problem in an integrated manner and its decisions will provide a strong impetus for the future activities of the United Nations in this area.

29. The United Nations and its organizations will need to continue their efforts to ensure that multilateral technical co-operation is effective and relevant to the needs of the developing countries and leads to a genuine building of their national capacities. This is particularly important at a time of severe resource constraints.

30. The activities at the regional level, which include research and analysis as well as technical co-operation, will continue to be an important part of the international efforts to facilitate the process of growth and development. Effective co-ordination, particularly exchange of information and experience, will play a central role in the efforts of the United Nations in this regard.

* * *

31. The Charter of the United Nations places a special responsibility on the Organization to promote and encourage respect for human rights. It requires a consistent endeavour uninfluenced by considerations of short-term expediency. The Organization has been at the forefront of efforts in this regard and much has been achieved. It will continue those efforts by implementing and, where necessary, developing instruments to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all the peoples of the world. The improvement of living conditions through economic progress and the reduction of poverty and inequality are part of the bill of universal human rights that the international community has developed over the past decades. It is clear that it would be necessary, in this connection, to continue to promote a better understanding of the fundamental relationships between rights and duties, freedom and responsibilities, personal fulfilment and social solidarity. Recent developments in the political arena, especially the revival of democratic values, pluralism and recognition of the worth and dignity of the human person, will no doubt serve to reinforce and guide the activities of the Organization.

* * *

32. The explosive growth of population in developing countries has overstrained their capacity to provide employment, housing, infrastructure and related services. The number of people living in absolute poverty without adequate food

and shelter has increased at an alarming rate. The United Nations will need to strengthen its activities in analysing population patterns and the consequences of rapid increase in its economic, social, political and environmental dimensions. The 1994 meeting on population will provide guidance to the activities of the Organization in this regard. The United Nations will also continue to implement the provisions of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 in order to meet the challenge posed by the present population growth rates.

* * *

33. The United Nations has been the catalyst for the development and adoption of plans of action and guidelines that provide elements of a global social strategy. This includes guiding principles for developmental social welfare policies and programmes concerning the young, the disabled and the aging, and the recommendations of the United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, with the forthcoming Eighth Congress expected to provide further guidance for the activities of the Organization. The United Nations and its organizations are and will remain actively engaged in promoting the aims and objectives of these plans, programmes and strategies.

34. The emphasis given in the previous medium-term plan period to recognizing and facilitating the important role that women play in economic and social development will need to be continued, with new attention being devoted to technical assistance to enable women to participate fully in the development effort. The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000 provide a global framework for concrete action to promote equality as well as women's role in peace-making and development. In 1995 a global United Nations conference on the advancement of women will be held to assess progress and refine strategies.

35. The development of human resources has increasingly been recognized as an important element not only for social progress but for the overall process of development. Efforts by Member States to shift the emphasis in their plans and programmes towards health, education and training will need to be supported through research and analysis as well as technical assistance.

* * *

36. The international community has become increasingly conscious of the need to intensify and widen the scope of its efforts against the illicit use and traffic of narcotic drugs. The United Nations has been and will need to remain at the forefront of these efforts, as it is now regarded as the main focus of concerted action in this field. The scourge of drug abuse is causing wide-spread deprivation and misery. In some instances it is also leading to the erosion of administrative and judicial structures endangering political stability. It has already thwarted the development efforts of a number of countries. Recognition of the importance of demand reduction has helped in developing a more co-operative environment for effectively fighting abuse of drugs. The decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Global Programme of Action to combat drug abuse, adopted at the seventeenth special session, provide the Organization with new and expanded mandates. Fresh emphasis will need to be placed on its activities in support of balanced efforts by the international community to combat drug abuse effectively. The United Nations will need to monitor closely the implementation of international treaties and enhance its assistance to Member States in support of their efforts to prevent

trafficking in drugs, eliminate demand, encourage crop or income substitution, counter money laundering and eliminate trade in precursor chemicals.

* * *

37. With its universal membership and global constituency, only the United Nations can address and develop coherent responses to the wide range of problems confronting the international community. Over the years, it has developed a capacity for carrying out multidisciplinary and multisectoral research and analysis. It has the ability to monitor world-wide developments in the political and in the economic and social sectors in an integrated manner. This capacity is all the more essential in view of the general recognition of the interdependence of nations and the interrelationship of issues.

38. The United Nations also has the responsibility to ensure effective co-ordination within the United Nations system. Every effort will be made to ensure that the activities of the various organizations are complementary and mutually reinforcing. The growing harmony in international political relations and an emerging consensus on the range of issues on the global agenda should facilitate co-ordination in the work programmes and activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system.

* * *

39. The priorities of the United Nations for the period of this medium-term plan must naturally derive from the ideals of this Organization as expressed in the Charter and other authoritative instruments. They should also reflect the consideration that the objectives are such that multilateral action is demonstrably important to their achievement. In this framework, the peace-making and peace-keeping activities of the Organization will obviously be of the highest priority. So will the enhancement of the well-being of all those who constitute, in the words of the Charter, "the peoples of the United Nations".

40. As the United Nations approaches the tasks of the new decade, it is strengthened by the emerging agreement among its Members on objectives, and by their readiness to place greater reliance on the Organization, by the wide recognition of challenges successfully met; and by the certainty that multilateral action, which the United Nations embodies, is essential in resolving the global problems confronting us.

41. Far reaching administrative reforms have been implemented, making the United Nations more efficient and effective. A revised procedure for the preparation of biennial budgets has been instituted. Mechanisms for co-ordination within the United Nations and for system-wide activities are continuously being adjusted in order to enhance relevance and effectiveness. Regrettably, however, continuing financial problems, resulting from non-payment of contributions to the regular and peace-keeping budgets of the Organization, are jeopardizing the achievements and the ability of the Organization to realize its full potential in an improved political environment. The legally binding nature of financial assessments approved in accordance with the Charter has been acknowledged. It is imperative that contributions be paid in full and on time if the programmes that are of such critical importance to the peace and well-being of the world community are to be fully implemented. The financial stability of the Organization is of paramount importance for its effective functioning.

42. I must also reiterate that the use of the United Nations peace-keeping capacity involves essential expenditure. It is most unfortunate that the financial requirements for these undertakings are yet to be met. As a new decade begins, in which the need for peace-keeping activities is already evident, the United Nations debt for past and present peace-keeping operations has reached an unprecedented level. An important objective within the context of this medium-term plan must be to place peace-keeping operations on a sound financial basis.

* * *

43. There is reason to look ahead to the coming years with optimism tempered by realism. The optimism is justified by the rapidly changing political environment within which the United Nations operates and by the growing recognition by Member States of the Organization's contribution to the fulfilment of their goals and aspirations. The realism is dictated by the size and complexity of the tasks that still lie ahead.

44. In recent years, the United Nations has proved its ability to fulfil the mandates entrusted to it under the Charter. The search for efficiency and effectiveness is a continuous and integral element in the work of any organization. The changing and exparding demands on the Organization call for continuing efforts to ensure the highest level of professionalism in the secretariat in order to serve and fully respond to the needs of Member States.

45. The pages that follow chart a course for the period 1992-1997. I commend it to the attention of the General Assembly.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/6 (Annex to the introduction)
17 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997*

Annex to the introduction

CONTENTS

Page

Annex. Review of the programmes of the medium-term plan by the relevant functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental and expert review bodies 2

* The present document contains the annex to the introduction to the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. The complete medium-term plan will subsequently be issued in final printed form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1).

ANNEX

Review of the programmes of the medium-term plan by the relevant functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental and expert bodies

Major programme/programmme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
	I. MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND DECOLONIZATION			
1. Good offices, special missions and peace-keeping operations	None	-	-	-
2. Political and Security Council affairs	None	-	-	-
3. Political and General Assembly affairs and secretariat services	None	-	-	-
4. Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization	None	-	-	-
5. Question of Palestine	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Oct 89 a/	No comments	NO
6. Elimination of apartheid	Special Committee against Apartheid	Nov 89 b/	No comments	NO
7. Disarmament	None	-	-	-
8. Peaceful uses of outer space	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	June 1989	A/44/20	NO

a/ Date of conference room paper issued to members.

b/ Date of note circulated to Committee members.

Major programme/programme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
	II. IMPLEMENTATION, CODIFICATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
9. International law	International Law Commission		Not reviewed	-
	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law		Not reviewed	-
10. Law of the sea and ocean affairs	None	-	-	-
	III. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
11. Overall issues and policies, including co-ordination	World Food Council		Not reviewed	-
	IV. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT			
12. Global development issues and policies	Committee for Development Planning	Draft was circulated to the members of the Committee at its twenty-sixth session (1990) for their comments		-
13. International trade	Trade and Development Board: Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget	Oct 1989	TD/B/WP/L.57	NO
	Joint Advisory Group on International Trade Centre	Apr 1990	Not yet available	-
14. Development finance, resource flows and external debt	Trade and Development Board: Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget	Oct 1989	TD/B/WP/L.57	NO

Major programme/programmme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
15. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special programmes	Trade and Development Board: Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget	Oct 1989	TD/B/WP/L.57	NO
16. Environment	UNEP Governing Council	Mar 1988 May 1989	A/43/25 A/44/25	YES c/ -
17. Science and technology for development	Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	Aug 1989	A/44/37	YES
18. Population	Population Commission	Feb 1989	E/1989/24	YES
19. Natural resources	Committee on Natural Resources	Apr 1989	E/1989/26	YES
20. Energy	Committee on Natural Resources	Apr 1989	E/1989/26	YES
	Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy d/	Apr 1990	A/45/36	NO
21. Public administration and finance	Meeting of experts on the United Nations programme in public administration and finance	Mar 1989	E/1989/43 and Add.1	YES
22. Human settlements	Commission on Human Settlements	May 1989	A/44/8	YES
23. Transnational corporations	Commission on Transnational Corporations	Apr 1989 Apr 1990	E/1989/28/Rev.1 E/1990/26	YES

c/ Priorities were established in the context of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995 (see A/43/25, para. 27, and resolution SS.1/6).

d/ Members of the Committee were also consulted individually through correspondence in 1989.

Major programme/programmme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
24. Statistics	Statistical Commission	Feb 1989	E/1989/21	YES
V. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
25. Global social issues and policies	Commission for Social Development	Mar 1989	E/1989/25	NO
26. Integration of social groups	Commission for Social Development	Mar 1989	E/1989/25	NO
27. Advancement of women	Commission on the Status of Women	Mar 1989	E/1989/27	YES
28. International drug control	Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Feb 1990	E/1990/24	YES
	International Narcotics Control Board	May 1989	E/INCB/1989/1	NO
29. Crime prevention and criminal justice	Committee on Crime Prevention and Control d/	Feb 1990	E/1990/31	YES
VI. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
30. Regional co-operation for development in Africa	ECA	Oct 1989	E/ECA/AD HOC/ MTP/10	YES e/
31. Regional co-operation for development in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	Mar 1989	E/1989/33	NO f/
32. Regional co-operation for development in Europe	ECE	June 1989	E/1989/34/Add.1	NO

e/ ECA designated all subprogrammes as high priority.

f/ ESCAP made recommendations on the structure of the plan at its 1989 session and decided to examine the content at its forty-sixth session; to be held at Bangkok from 4 to 13 June 1990.

Major programme/programme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
33. Regional co-operation for development in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	Aug 1989 g/		NO
34. Regional co-operation for development in Western Asia	ESCWA	May 1989	E/1989/36	YES
VII. HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS				
35. Protection and promotion of human rights	Commission on Human Rights	Feb 1989	No comments	YES
36. International protection of and assistance to refugees	UNHCR Executive Committee		Not reviewed	-
	Advisory Commission of UNRWA		Not reviewed	-
37. Disaster relief and mitigation, and special emergency programmes	None	-	-	-
VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION				
38. Public information	Committee on Information	Apr 1990	A/45/21	YES
IX. CONFERENCE SERVICES				
39. Conference and library services	Committee on Conferences	Aug 1989	A/44/32	NO

g/ Members of the Commission were consulted individually through correspondence because the Commission did not meet in 1989.

Major programme/programmme	Competent reviewing body	Date of review	Comments contained in report	Priorities: Yes/No?
	X. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES			
40. Administrative direction and management	None	-	-	-
41. Human resources management	None	-	-	-
42. Programme planning, budget and finance	None	-	-	-
43. General services	None	-	-	-
44. Services to the public	None	-	-	-